ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This Afternoon at 2; .- Philarmone Reberral ... This Evening at 5-German Drama: "Mary BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Skith's ves. - This Evening at E. - "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Edwin Booth.

BROADWAY THEATER .- This Evening at 8 .- "The FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ire.—This Reming at 8.—Opera Bouffe: "La Chanson de Fortunio" et Les Bavarda." Mile. Tostéa.

CRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-thirdst. This Erening at & ... The Tempest. Mr. E. L. Davenport NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening 17.—Display of Aubletic Skill. The Brothers Rizarelli, Mile. Carlotta

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"The Forty Thieres; er, Striking Oil in Family Jara." Lydia Thompson's Burlesque-Troupe OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at 8. - The Serond Volume of "Humpty Dumpty." Mr. G. L. Fox, Mile. Sangali, etc.

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This Evening.—"The Court of Justice." THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening at 8.—Opera Bouffe. "La Vie Parisienne." THE TAMMANY .- Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.-WALLACK'S THEATER. - This Evening at 8.-Saboel" Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Effe Germon.

WAVEBLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. - This rening at 8. - 'Ivanhoe.' The Wall Burlesque Troupe. Wood's Museum, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.—
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New-Work Daily Tribune.

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Another great mass-meeting in this city sent up its voice to Albany last night against the proposed amendment of the Excise law.

The Senate has been forced to yield on its iniquitous Indian Appropriation bill. The House has done no better service than that to the Treasury during its present session.

Indiana Democrats are not satisfied with their "appeal to the people," and now refuse to organize the Legislature, unless the Republicans pledge themselves not to take up the XVth Amendment. They are in a fair way to have more popular verdicts than they bargained for.

Is it possible that even such a Legislature as now flourishes and waxes hot at Albany can vote to double the enormous fees of our present Sheriff? We beg the Republican members to procure and read Gov. Fenton's veto on the act of last session before they earn the Sheriff's money. If they spurn this advice, they will dent. It longs for peace, and restoration, and wish they had n't.

The promptness with which the House responded to the President's message concerning the reconstruction of Virginia and Mississippi, is in gratifying contrast with the apathy or worse displayed in the Senate. We are not willing to believe that of the recommendation for delay till next December, offered by its Judiciary Committee. The President represents the wishes of the people, and fitly interprets the necessities of the situation of the description of the description of the description of the recommendation for delay till next December, offered by its Judiciary Committee. The President represents the wishes of the people, and fitly interprets the necessities of the situation low be remitted to the discipline of a Govern-

if it fail to make a prompt response to the prompt action of the House.

The Euglish budget, as submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimates the probable excess of revenue over expenditures at £4,500,000, a result chiefly obtained by re-War Office. The whole of this surplus is, how- to Arkansas. ever, needed to pay for the remaining expenses of the Abyssinian war, which have been found to exceed by far the original estimate. By a more economical method of collecting the taxes

The Senate Finance Committee has taken ample time to consider the nominations of Messrs. Bailey, Darling, and Treadwell for Colagainst any of them; has allowed attorneys of distillers and whisky dealers to assail them; and has finally decided what we presume every well-informed person here knew from the beginning, that the accusations so noisily urged were utterly frivolous. It accordingly recommends them to the Senate for confirmation. We congratulate these gentlemen upon the result, and beg them to remember that the country will look with confidence, for the perfect vindication of the Senate's action, to the returns of Internal Revenue from their Districts.

Gen. Grant's course promises to be as judicious on Cuban affairs as it has been statesmanlike on Reconstruction. The rights of American citizens are to be protected, but the Government is not to be drawn, by unauthorized expeditions from our shores, into an attitude of hostility to Spain; and for both purposes our squadron in the West. India waters is to be still more heavily increased. There will be no lack of spirit or determination in enforcing respect for the American flag, and compelling reparation for such outrages as have already occurred; but on the other hand, we will not imitate the course of Great Britain during our own troubles, by professing neutrality only to retain a safe cover for making war securely. There will be no war, unless the folly of Spanish officials should force it; and then it would be made, not by equipping Alabamas, but by sending out the American Navy.

If the great Railroad Corporations of our State have purchased her present Legislature and are running it in their own interest, as is plausibly affirmed, we insist that they shall evince discretion if not moderation. A dispatch to The Times says:

"The Harles says.

"The Harlem Depot bill proposes to turn over to Commodore Vanderbilt all the property lying between Fourth and Fifth-aves, and Forty-second and Forty-fifth-sts, thus blocking up Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts."

-Not having seen the bill in question, we must presume the above a misrepresentation of its purport. If not, the bill cannot be worth the paper on which it is printed. The property here indicated is partly public, partly private. In so far as it is private, whoever wants it can buy it of the owners without the aid of a statute; in so far as it is public, it cannot be given away by the Legislature to a moneyed corporation. No public necessity requires the shutting up of two streets in what is rapidly becoming the best part of our City; and the Harlem Railroad can find ample room for depots without confiscating our streets. We are confident that the above is a misstatement; but what need of any legislation on the subject?

THE "MAN ON HORSEBACK,"

If any one has labored under the delusion ident-a mere call-boy of Congress, or of any other power-he must have been undeceived by his brief, frank, soldier-like and statesmanlike Message of Wednesday, wherein he tells Congress plainly that it ought not to adjourn without taking decisive action on the status of Virginia with a view to her early restoration to her proper place in the Union. If she chooses to vote to stay out, that is her business; but, if she is ready to come in under a Constitution which guarantees "the absolute protection of all 'enjoyment of freedom and security," then she should be allowed to do so forthwith. The same is true likewise of Mississippi; though the fact that her people have once voted down the pending Constitution here somewhat complicates the problem, and might justify the call of a new Convention. In the Virginia case, however, all is plain sailing. A Convention has been held; a Constitution was framed by it; but, though ready for submission long ago, it has not been submitted. Gen. Grant thinks that submission should no longer be delayed; and therein he is in full accord with public opinion. He suggests that it should be so ordered that those who want to vote the State into self-government under the Union may do so without voting their own or their he talks sense, as usual. In short, a Message so wise, so just, so timely, so pertinent, had not emanated from the White House for years prior to the appearance of this one.

Will Congress heed the public voice, plainly yet so courteously uttered by the President? We write before learning what action was taken yesterday; yet we trust that the majority will prefer to keep abreast of public sentiment rather than be driven by it. If the only question is one of time, the more important is it not to lag behind the march of events. Virginia is certain to be reconstructed; she is to be restored to self-government and to representation in Congress; she is ultimately to be relieved of all proscriptions and disfranchisements: then why not push on the good work to its inevitable consummation? Our oldest living poet exhorts us, in view of death, to "go not like the galley-slave at night, "scourged to his dungeon;" and we entreat the Republicans in Congress not to imitate, with regard to the late Rebels, their own stupid blunder in resisting the enfranchisement of the Blacks until they have very nearly thrown away their chance of influencing and guiding their political course. One such gigantic folly should suffice for a generation.

The country is emphatically with the Presiharmony. It demands proper guaranties for the security and equal rights of all law-abiding citizens; but it prefers to find them in constitutions and laws rather than in Presidential edicts and Military orders. It believes that the present is a favorable conjuncture for completing Reconstruction on the basis of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage; and it prefers

in urging a speedy submission of the new ment of the whole People. Virginia is certainly Constitutions. The Senate will grievously err a less turbulent, more law-abiding community than Arkansas, where Gov. Clayton has conquered a peace with no other force than his volunteer militia, first organized for this purpose, and where life, liberty, and property are now safer than ever before-which is not saying a great deal. We defy any one to give a reason for denying self-government to Virducing the expenditures in the Admiralty and ginia which would not be stronger if applied

"Let us have peace." Military rule is at best but an armed truce. It costs money, and does not educate its ambiects to respect justice more than force. Four years have now passed Mr. Lowe expects to effect a saving of £50,000. since the surrender of Appomattox; and he who dictated the terms of Lee's capitulation, declares that the time has fully come for restoring Virginia to self-government and all its natural incidents. The country cordially, joylectors of internal Revenue in this City; has fully responds to the President: will Congress given a full hearing to all the charges brought demur? To do so will be to abdicate the proud position it has hitherto maintained-to fall to the rear of the grand movement for Universal Liberty and National Integrity. We pray that no adjournment may be had until Virginia, Mississippi, and even Texas, shall have been enabled and invited to resume, under fit conditions and with needful guaranties, the proud position they so madly abjured of States, and the peers of all other States, in the American Union.

"THE CRY OF THE HUMAN."

While comfortable householders opened the morning Tribune at their cheerful breakfast table, there wandered about this mighty city perhaps five thousand young men who knew not where to find bread for the day. Homeless amid a thousand homes they stood, and near a thousand tables pined and wanted food. These youths are not paupers. They have a little money in their pockets and much honesty in their hearts. They have also a refinement of nature and a certain religion of health in their souls. Because they are poor, they cannot live at a perfect restaurant like the St. James or Brevoort, where bread is worth its weight in gold; because they are gentlemen, and not Esquimaux, they cannot live at a down-town "saloon;" and because they believe that to be good and to be healthy are convertible terms, they shrink from the cuisine of a cheap boarding-house.

This army of hungry vagabonds is chiefly made up of divinity students, medical students, law students, struggling artists, clerks, and salesmen. They can find tidy lodgings for from five to twelve dollars a week, including fires. They can afford to spend from five to ten dollars a week for meals. At a secondrate boarding-house, feed-we choose the term -is seven dollars. The dining-room is a basement, with a pitfall of a carpet, bare walls, dingy windows, opened or washed at the sweet will of the Celtic maid who dribbles the soup over the table-cloth, and slops the coffee into the saucers, and changes the napery on high days and holidays. Ventilation there is none. Cleanliness there is none. Food there is in scant or free measure. It is fried beefsteak. It is that Housekeepers' Friend, liver, also fried. It is intermittent eggs, also fried. It is ham, also fried. It is the juiceless age of beef, and the pale immaturity of veal. It is pickles, green with vitriol. It is flat and flabby breakfast cakes eaten with a syrup which cloys the appetite. It is bread, bitter and dry with alum. It is butter, white and fluid with lard. It is a dessert of a horrible compound indigenous to our glorious Union, and called pie. Chemically speaking, it is biting acid and crumbling alkali. Physiologically speaking, it is indigestion and biliousness. Morally speaking, it is the devil, at whom we fire our inkstand. The cheap restaurants change nothing. hat Gen. Grant intends to be a dummy Pres- Except that the victim has a bill of fare, proffered by a dirty waiter instead of a frowsy maid, and pays a little more for the outline of that waiter's big thumb on his plate, dinner is the same depressing experiment.

Most of these young men have fed on wholesome bread and well-cooked meats. They come from homes where fresh table-linen and shining dishes are as certain as the new day. Where also, let us hope, eating is not the coarsest animal necessity, but a graceful social service. For the first month they regard the new dis-order of things with horror. In the second, a certain 'citizens" of the United States "in the full indifference possesses them. They accept the manners of the creatures with whom they herd. They cease to scrutinize the doubtful dinners. They bolt them in swift silence. They assimilate even the fateful pie. After three months the young medical students consider curiously the structure of the liver and the effect of oleic acid, count their few dollars, balance hunger and health, sigh, and fall to again at the fried ham. All the rest of the neophytes, understanding neither physiology nor chemistry, know that something is wrong, buy a box of patent pills, swallow a new poison, and go back to underdone potatoes. Six months of this life make a dyspeptic. A dyspeptic is a man without hope. A hopeless man is a Conservative. He votes the Democratic ticket or withdraws himself from polineighbors permanent proscription; and herein ties. To paraphrase a famous poet-when stomach stops, when liver dies, the man is dead. Our new Raphael sits this very day, perhaps, among his pigments, a saleratus fox grawing at his vitals. Rich as is the Academy of Design, it cannot spare a new Raphael from its catalogue. An immature Chancellor Kent breakfasts dismally in Bleecker-st., and slowly poisons himself with the copperas in his teacup. Even a bench graced by Cardozo and Barnard has ample room and verge enough for a coming Kent. The financial genius who could pay the National Debt may be to-morrow cut off in his prime by soggy pie-crust in a Ninth-st. basement. It was insight that placed the sound mind in the sound body. The unsound mind in the unsound body makes bitter blunders. The unsound body, by its weakness, complains of its bad food. The unsound mind mistakes its craving and insults it with worse drink. The unsound body then tempts the unsound mind to morbid excitements-gaming, debauchery, unseemly plays, vile books. The whole round of vices follows bad health. Bad health follows bad food. In this struggle for life in great cities there is no favored race to be saved. Blood and breeding count for little. Comfort is too costly for poor young men of tution. however fine strain.

Here is a broad field for missionary labor. Here is a chance to save souls by first saving bodies. The Young Mens' Christian Association is building a falace. In this palace let it include an eating hall, commodious, elegant, cheerful. Let the tablefurnishing be beautiful with cleanliness, but inexpensive. Let the food be plain, abundant, well cooked. Let the prices cover a

sense of isolation experienced by homeless young men would give place to the comfortable feeling of being fed and cared for by friends. We doubt if to-day the Christian idea could be clothed for them in more practical and helpful form. For it is a thought to be laid closely to heart that not one of us touches the meaning of the Divine Master till he has learned that wholesome food received with thankfulness makes for us all a Lord's Supper eaten in His holy presence.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

If Charles Lamb were still living, he would are no occasion to indite a plaintive and and pathetic "Complaint of the Decay of Beggars in the Metropolis," scrips, wallets bags-staves, dogs, and crutches-the whole mendicant fraternity being very common not only in London but all over England. Nor would be need to say again, "The mendicants of "this great city were so many of her rights, "her lions; I can no more spare them than I could the Cries of London," because, go where he might, he would find enough of them to prove whether he was right in believing that much good could be sucked from the beggars. "Rags," he tells us, "which 'are the reproach of poverty, are the beggar's robes. * * * He is never out of fashion : * * * 'is not required to put on court mourn-'ing; * * * is the only man in the universe 'who is not obliged to study appearances." A right royal personage this, but now, perhaps, a little too common. At no time within seventeen or eighteen years-at no time, perhaps, since Charles Lamb's death, evenhas pauperism in England mustered so large an army of veterans throughout the kingdom as now. If the English public were disposed to overlook the monthly monitor in the tables issued from Whitehall, the importunities of the sturdy beggars to be found at every streetcrossing and at every roadside would not let the social disease under which the whole country is suffering be easily set aside. They are as plenty as blackberries, and the "inde-"pendent tramps" have the same horror of work and the workhouse as ever. In England and Wales there are to-day

nearly a million of ordinary in-door and outdoor paupers. Of these, London has 143,703, the manufacturing districts 228,716, and the rural districts 615,202, the whole number being 987,621. To this number is to be added quite three per cent for vagrants and lunatic poor in asylums, which carries the aggregate to 1,017,-000. The in-door paupers are put down at 161,579, and the out-door at 826,402, which is an increase of 37 per cent of the former and 17 per cent of the latter in ten years. Even in 1862, when the cotton famine, arising from the Rebellion in this country, was bearing with great severity upon the Cheshire and Lancashire operatives, the number of paupers was little in excess of the total number to-day. That was a temporary misfortune, springing from a specific cause, but this is a social disease permanently fixed upon the body politic, and growing worse every year. The worst feature in all this consists in the fact that it is in the rural parts of England where pauperism increases most rapidly, the increase in London and the manufacturing districts being more gradual and less alarming. Compared with 1866, the paupers in the metropolis have increased 20,434, or 16.6 per cent; in the manufacturing districts 19,041, or 9.1 per cent; and in the other parts of the country, including Wales, 43,754, or 7.6 per cent. But while, as compared with 1867, there has been some diminution of distress in the two sections first named, the increase in the other was 12,894, or 2.1 per

It is a difficult matter to deal with beggars, except in a way likely to commend itself to English human nature-kicking them down the job at once and allow no more stairs or up the area steps-but this summary method will not decrease beggary nor prevent pauperism. Poverty is never a blessing in disguise, and pauperism is a curse to any nation. As there might be some objections, on the ground of morals, to gathering all the paupers in the kingdom into a bag and throwing them into the sea, some more feasible plain must be found. What this shall be we leave to the English themselves, and they certainly cannot complain of a lack of the raw material upon which to experiment.

We infer, from the tenor of sundry outgivings from Washington, as well as from the manifold difficulties which the near approach of the adjournment imposes, that the amendments to the National Banking bill are pretty certain to fail. This can hardly be pronounced a matter for regret. The main object of the bill appears to be to withdraw a few millions of circulation from Eastern banks and transfer it to those at the West and South. Perhaps the popular idea may be that this will actually tend to make currency plentier in those regions; but of course the men who are pressing the bill know better. They understand perfectly well that, no matter where the bills may be issued, currency, like water, finds its own level, and that the real and only effect of the change will be to secure the profits on the issue of this circulation for the capital engaged in banking at the West and South, which refused to touch the National Banking System until others had made it a success, and to take these profits away from the capital engaged in banking at the East. We do not now argue that this might not properly be done. We merely say that this is not the end which many people suppose themselves to be aiming at, in asking for the passage of this bill; and that its advantages, instead of concerning the business of great sections of the country, are |measurably restricted to a narrow circle of bankers.

The Spanish Cortes began the discussion of the new Constitution on Monday. It cannot, of course, be doubted that the draft prepared by the Committee of Fifteen will be adopted, with perhaps a few unimportant alterations. The introduction of any amendment which would alter the spirit of the Constitution has been disallowed by the Government. There is a report that both Serrano and Topete will resign their places in the Provisional Government and that a Directory will be formed; but no change of this kind is likely to affect, in any way, the adoption of the new Consti-

The advocates of public strangulation, as the best means of preserving public respect for the sanctity of human life, must be sadly disappointed at the half-allowance with which the ministers of the gallows in Philadelphia were yesterday compelled to be content. One criminal, convicted of a murder on evidence hardly conclusive, affirmed his innocence in his dying moments, and bore himself upon small profit on the cost, and let this profit go | the scaffold with the fortitude of a man who

the absolute certainty of his guilt, flew in the face of those who had prepared this moral spectacle for the Philadelphians, and, taking poison in his cell, during the night, committed a murder then, if he had not before, and cheated the gallows of its second victim. The ghastly picture of the day's doings would not be complete without the glimpse of the after-piece which the careful reporters furnish. University Professors are seen manipulating the scarcely cold body cut from the gallows and the stilled heart spasmodically resumes its pulsations, and the arms begin a convulsive motion. Such is the flower of the jurisprudence and humanity of our time!

Ninety thousand dollars for lighting, cleaning, and supplies for county offices! Well, let us see how much of this is really needed for the purposes named and how much for the Tammany Corruption Fund. Cleaning means sweeping out and dusting the rooms. There are 45 persons employed in this work and only 60 rooms to be swept. It is all done after office hours, and occupies but a very little while; \$5,000 a year would be a large sum to pay for it. Lighting in 1867 cost \$1,773; there is no reason in the world why it should cost any more now. For fuel some of the heads of offices make estimates and others do not. Taking the former at their own figures and guessing at the rest as well as we can, we set down for fuel \$4,350-and that is allowing a liberal margin. Furniture and repairs call for \$2,200; other supplies for \$2,500. Total amount needed, \$15,823; total amount asked, \$90,000; difference for the Tammany fund, \$74,177. Almost too

The enormous sum of nearly \$750,000 is asked by the Controller for salaries in the City and County Courts. An absurdly large proportion of this is swallowed up by "attendants" who never do a day's duty and are never seen in the Courts. The Supreme Court has 40 attendants, and has use for only 10. The Court of General Sessions has 32 officers to attend only one court-room, and needs at most 6. The Superior Court has 22 and requires only 10; the Marine Court 11, when it needs only 5-and so on of the rest. At least 89 useless officials, most of whom do nothing whatever except draw their salaries and vote the Democratic ticket, ought to be discharged at once. The saving to the public by this wholesome measure of retrenchment would be nearly \$130,000 a year.

Look out for the Armory and Drill-Room swindle in the City and County Tax Levies. The Supervisors, under the general authority of the Militia laws, have expended in five years nearly \$1,500,000 in fitting up palatial quarters for our Republican soldiery, and stocking them with chairs at \$46 each. The armories are now all supplied with furniture so costly that it seems a sin to sit down on it, and the Legislature had better interfere. Not more than \$5,000 a year will be required to keep the premises in repair, and about \$110,000 will be called for to pay rent under leases already made. So please, gentlemen, put just \$115,000 for armories and drill-rooms into the Tax Levy, and forbid the expenditure of

Last year the County Clerk represented that the records of his office were in a state of great dilapidation, and asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 to have them copied. The sum was large, but the Legislature voted it. Now he asks for \$20,000 more. This it seems is to be an annual charge upon the tax-payers, and the "copying" is to go on till doomsday. The original appropriation was ample for the completion of the work. There is \$4,000 still unexpended. Let the Legislature put a stop to

There is a fund of \$40,000 provided to meet all unlooked-for expenses in our County Government during the year 1869, and it is certainly large enough. Nevertheless, the Tax Levy contains an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for contingent expenses in the Controller's office. Gentlemen of the Legislature, throw it out altogether. It means nothing but an allowance for unnecessary "extra elerks"pets of the Ring and heroes of election fights and frauds. This \$10,000 is properly chargeable to the "election expenses" of Tammany

We thought we should have him up again The World finds consolation in the Connecticut election by reflecting that "the Repub-"licans lose 3,000 on their majority of last " Fall, while the Democracy lose but 2,000 on their majority of last Spring." That, you see, makes a "Democratic gain" of 5,000-the curious thing about which is that last Spring the Democrats carried the State, while this year, notwithstanding their heavy gains, they lose it. Who said The Arithmetic Man was

The item of \$40,000 for county contingencies in Mr. Connolly's budget is outrageous. Nearly all of it is to be expended in paying "extra 'clerks" to do the work which the regular employés of the different public offices are already paid large salaries for performing. This is one of the most shameless methods of corruption adopted by the Ring. Not more than \$4,000 can be honestly expended for contingencies in this branch of the Government, and we hope no more will be allowed.

The Supervisors meet 25 times in a year, and sit not more than two or three hours each time. To keep the records of these few meetings, they employ a clerk at \$5,000 a year, a deputy clerk at \$4,000, and an assistant clerk at \$3,800; total, \$12,800, or over \$500 for each meeting. This is preposterous. One clerk is enough, and \$3,000 would be a high salary to pay him. _

The Inspector of Buildings spends \$64,300 for salaries in his Department, and yet demands a contingent fund of \$5,000. He does not need it, and we beg that he may not get it. The present clerical force is amply sufficient to do all the work of the bureau, and for accidental charges there is already a general county fund.

Vice-President Colfax has, at the request of friends of Father McMahan, formerly of Indiana, asked the friendly interposition of the Government in his favor, with a view of obtaining his release, if possible, from imprisonment at Toronto. He was convicted of participation in the Fenian invasion of Canada, but it is insisted that he was present only in his ministerial capacity, to administer the right of the Catho-lic Church if meeded. Mr. Colfax's request was trans-mitted by the Secretary of State to the British Min-ister, who has forwarded it to his Government.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE-THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS REFUSE TO QUALIFY.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 8.—Both parties in the Legislature held cancuses this morning. The Demo-

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following appointnents to the Senate, yesterday : FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. ALVIN B. CLARKE, First District of Georgia, D. M. NELSON, Second District of Tenness CYRUS H. BALDWIN, Third District of South Carolina JOHN SCOTT, Sixth District of Iowa. GEORGE H. DABYNS, Eighth District of Kentucky.

CHARLES H. PETTENGILL, First Ditsrict of South Caro NELSON B. SHERMAN, Eighteenth District of Ohio. AARON ARCHER, Twenty-fourth District of New-York. FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

FRANCIS M. FINCH, Twenty-sixth District of New-York BENJAMIN M. COATES, Third District of Wisconsin FREDERICK J. LEE, Fifth District of Michigan. FOR COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS. SAMUEL J. HOLLY, District of Buffalo. JOHN L. THOMAS, jr., District of Baltimore. J. C. STOEVER, District of Minnesota.

FOR SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS. EDINGTON FULTON, District of Baltimore. FOR NAVAL OFFICER. JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, District of Baltimore. FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS. WILLIAM E. PARKER, Eastern District of Texas. JOHN H. LIPPARD, Western District of Texas.

JOSEPH R. BENNETT, Eastern District of Michigan. GEORGE SMITH, Western District of Missouri. UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS. J. WESLEY PURVIANCE, Western District of Tennessee GEORGE R. SCOTT, Western District of Texas.

AMOS WEBSTER, to be Register of Wills at Washington D. C. FOR PENSION AGENTS. WILLIAM T. COLLINS at Washington, D. C. BENJAMIN J. SWEET at Chicago. FOR SURVEYORS-GENERAL. M. L. STEARNS, District of Florida. CYRUS REED, District of Idaho. FOR POSTMASTERS.

HEZEKIAH S. HOSMER at Virginia City, Montan ...

AARON V. TURNER at Grand Rapids, Mich.

SAMUEL S. TURNEY at Greensburgh, Penn.

JOHN FRITZ at Reading, Penn. A. E. BLOUNT at Cleveland, Tenn. THOMAS B. JACKSON at Farmville, Va. ASA REYNOLDS at Grand Haven, Mich. JAMES RODGERS at Knoxville, Tenn. JOHN D. LEWIS at Pulaski, Tenn. PETER CASEY at Vicksburg, Miss. The Senate yesterday confirmed the following: EDWARD L. PLUMB, Consul-General at Havana. B. F. DENNISON, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Washington. ELLWOOD EVANS, Assistant Justice of the same Court. HENRY D. WASHBURN, Surveyor-General of Montana. H. M. STOCKING, Receiver of Public Money, and E. M. BARTLETT, Register of Land Office, at Eau Claire. CHAS. M. McLAUGHLIN, Receiver of Public Moneys, at

Denver, Colorado. WM. J. BERRY, Register of Land Office, at Prescott Arizona. W. J. BODEMHAMER, Receiver of Public Moneys, and .

WM. J. TEED, Register of Land Office, at Springfield, JOHN W. DOUGLASS, Deputy Commissioner of Internal

Revenue, vice Harland, resigned. FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM F. SAPP, District of Iowa. GERRY W. HAZLETON, District of Wisconsin. WARREN W. BATEMAN, Southern District of Ohio. FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS. ALEX, MURDOCK, Western District of Pennsylvania. I. N. QUIMBY, Northern District of New-York.

JAMES WADSWORTH, Southern District of New-York. THOMAS E. YOUNG, District of Oregon. WILLIAM H. BROCKWAY, Indian Agent for Michigan. CHARLES T. BROWN, Agent for the Chippewas. FOR COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS. HIRAM POTTER for the District of Pensacola.

ROBERT M. SMITH, District of Fernandina, Florida. C. ARMSTRONG, District of Apalachicola, Florida. WILLIAM G. VANCE, District of Key West, Florida. FREDERICK A. DOCKENY, District of St. John's, Florida. ALBERT M. BARNEY, District of Brazos de Santiago, Texas. WM. D. NOLEN, District of Delaware. THOMAS KEARNEY, District of Corpus Christi, Texas

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS. GEORGE FISHER, District of Cairo, Illinois. REUBEN H. STEVENSON, District of Cincinnati, Oh FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. JAMES B. CAHILL, Fourth District of Illinois. WM. R. LEEDS, Second District of Pennsylvania. C. A. LUCKENBACK, Eleventh District of Pennsylvan THOMAS A. DUKE, First District of Kentucky.

FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. A. B. Anderson, Fifth District of Iowa. AMOS C. BARCOCK, Ninth District of Illinois. B. B. EGGLESTON, Second District of Mississippi THOMAS POWERS, Second District of North Carolina. FOR POSTMASTERS.

JOHN A. RATHBONE, Mystic, Connecticut. HOWELL C. FLONMAY, Athens, Georgia. J. H. CLEMENTS, Portsmouth, Virginia. ISAAC B. GARA, Erie, Pennsylvania. JOHN SUDER, Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania. ROBERT J. CANNON, Franklin, Pennsylvania. J. B. Howe, Oil City, Pennsylvania. J. A. Coggswell. Titusville, Pennsylvania. JAMES B. BURLEW, Union Springs, New-York. W. H. DERING, Circleville, Ohio. THOMAS BLOSSOM, Buffalo, New-York. BARRY F. WYNNE, Plattsville, Wisconsin. G. M. TILLSON, Norwich, New-York. R. M. STEVENS, Santa Fe, New-Mexico G. W. S. BLACK, Frederick, Maryland. F. A. Benson, Newton, Massachusetts. HARRIETT SPENCER, Oakalona, Mississippl JEFFERSON WOFFORD, Corinth, Mississippi JOHN TYLER, Wabash, Indiana. WILLIAM N. DENNY, Vincennes, Indiana. THOS. B. MAURY, Macomb, Illinois. OLIVER EDWARDS, Warsaw, Illinois. HENRY C. FELL, Normal, Illinois.

FOR PENSION AGENTS. WM. J. STOKES, at Nashville, Tennessee. J. F. RUSHLING, at Trenton, New-Jersey.

GREAT CALAMITY IN THE NEVADA MINES.

THIRTY-SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH-EIGHTEEN BODIES TAKEN FROM THE MINES. SAN FRANCISCO, April 7 .- A fire broke out

this morning, in the Yellow Jacket Mine, at Gold Hill Nevada, which soon communicated with the Kentuck and Crown Point Mines. Thus far (1 p. m.) eleven bodies have been taken from the shafts of the three mines. Other bodies can be seen at the bottom of the Kentuck shaft, but it is impossible to remove kentuck shaft, but it is impossible to remove them on account of the heat. It is uncertain how many persons there were in the mines. The excitement and confusion were so great that it was impossible to call the roll of those at work. Sixty men were at work in the two levels of the Crown Point mine. It is not known how many escaped. The distress is fearful. The wives and children of the miners have congregated at the entrance of the mines, and are calling for their missing husbands and fathers.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, EVENING.-The latest reports from Gold Hill state that the number known to be dead is 36five in the Yellow Jacket, eight in the Kentuck, and 23 in the Crown Point Mine. The fire originated in the Kentuck Mine, and is reported now to be spreading toward the Yeilow Jacket shaft. The firemen have succeeded in getting hose down thel Yellow Jacket shaft to the level of the fire, and hopes are en-tertained that the flames will soon be

tertained that the flames will soon be subdued. If not, when all expectation of saving more lives are abandoned, the mouth of the shaft will be closed and ventilation stopped, and the fire thereby smothered. The Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, and Kentuck Mines are unconnected with other mines underground; hence there is no probability of the fires extending beyond them.

Virginia City is almost deserted, the people having gone to the scene of the disaster to render assistance. The San Francisco Stock Excanage Board have subscribed \$1,000, and sent the money by telegraph to Gold Hill for the relief of the families suffering by the conflagration. This catastrophe is the most terrible that has ever occurred in the mining districts of this coast. There is general sympathy expressed for the distressed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The conflagration

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The conflagration at the Gold Hill Mines is still raging. It appears to be confined principally to the Yellow Jacket drift, owing to the care which has been taken to prevent its spreading. The firemen are unable to reach the flames, but efforts are being made to clear the drift, which will probably occupy all day. Eighteen bodies have been taken from the burning mines—nine of them from one drift. The Yellow Jacket Company have rescinded the dividend for March. The fire has had the effect to render the stocks of the Yellow Jacket, Crown Point, and Kentuck panicky, and transactions in them are at reduced values.

LATEST. Later advices from Gold Hill are to the effect that the fire has been fairly subdued, and the victims are being removed from the different shafts. Seventeen men are yet missing, and are supposed to have perished in the flames. The total number of lives destroyed is 36.

It is impossible to estimate the damages to property. The Superintendents of the Crown Point and Kentuck Mines report them uninjured. The stock of the Yellow Jacket Company has declined to \$10 per share: the Crown Point to \$12, and the Kentuck to \$14.